

(Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4272, a bill to improve promotion practices in the National Guard, and for other purposes.

S. 4278

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) were added as cosponsors of S. 4278, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase of certain firearms by individuals under 21 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 4304

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4304, a bill to prohibit unfair treatment of cadets and midshipmen who refuse to get the COVID-19 vaccine, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 615

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 615, a resolution expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Poland to assist Ukrainian refugees and support the sovereignty of Ukraine following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

S. RES. 636

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 636, a resolution urging the development of a strategy to counter the rise in violent crime across the United States.

S. RES. 646

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 646, a resolution expressing the Senate's support for Finland and Sweden's accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the expedited ratification of accession protocols.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 4315. A bill to address the foreign production of precursor chemicals that are used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill addresses the foreign production of precursor chemicals that are used for the illicit production of narcotics and psychotropic drugs and other controlled substances.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4315

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting America from Narcotics and Illicit Chemicals Act of 2022" or the "PANIC Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. MODIFIED DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILLICIT DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRY.

Section 481(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by inserting "or" after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(E) that is a direct source of covered synthetic drugs or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances, including precursor chemicals, when those precursor chemicals are used in the production of such drugs and substances, significantly affecting the United States;"

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4324. A bill to clarify that convictions for kidnapping or sexual abuse are grounds for inadmissibility and deportability under the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4324

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Reverse Entry for Migrant Offenders and Violence Expulsion Act".

SEC. 2. GROUNDS FOR INADMISSIBILITY.

Section 212(a)(2)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(F)) is amended to read as follows:

"(F) KIDNAPPING; SEXUAL ABUSE.—Any alien who has been convicted of—

"(i) any offense under chapter 55 of title 18, United States Code (related to kidnapping); or

"(ii) any offense under chapter 109A of such title (related to sexual abuse), is inadmissible."

SEC. 3. GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION.

Section 237(a)(2)(D)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)(D)(i)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "chapter 55 (relating to kidnapping)," after "espionage,"; and

(2) by inserting "chapter 109A (relating to sexual abuse)," after "sabotage,".

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4327. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to authorize the President to provide hazard mitigation assistance for mitigating and preventing post-wildfire flooding and debris flow, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 4328. A bill to modify the fire management assistance cost share, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Fire Suppression Improvement Act and the Post Fire Flooding and Debris Flow Act.

Currently, the Fire Management Assistance Grant, FMAG, Program is available to State, local, and Tribal governments for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that threaten such destruction that they would constitute a major disaster.

However, under current law, FMAGs can only be used to reimburse expenses incurred after it is granted.

The Fire Suppression Improvement Act would explicitly allow for State or local governments to use FMAGs for the predeployment of assets and resources. These predeployed assets are critical to suppression of fires and are sometimes the only way to contain a fire before it gets out of hand and needs a major disaster declaration. This bill would simply allow for FMAGs to help State and local governments cover the cost of fighting incidents from the beginning of the high-risk event.

Additionally, this bill would make FMAGs consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance by stating that the Federal cost share of FMAGs shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. This bill does not mandate any cost share increase but simply allows for flexibility. FMAGs are granted on an incident-by-incident basis, and as we have seen across the West, fires often occur in the same area consecutively in the same year.

Wildfires leave behind severe vegetation loss and soil exposure in the form of burn scars, which can cause destructive and large-scale flooding and debris flow when exposed to rainfall. Sudden and deadly postfire events of this type are well documented throughout the Western United States, particularly in Southern California. These events are one of the most dangerous postfire hazards and pose a serious threat to life and property and have the possibility to block drainage ways and damage public infrastructure.

The Post Fire Flooding and Debris Flow Act would explicitly include mitigating and preventing postwildfire flooding and debris flow as eligible under FEMA's HMGP. This inclusion would allow for State and local governments to act quickly when storms are incoming to protect property, public infrastructure, and lives.

This bill would also make HMGP consistent with other FEMA disaster assistance by stating that the Federal cost share of HMGP shall be not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost of such assistance. This bill does not mandate any increase but simply allows for flexibility and increased federal assistance where necessary.

As States and local governments continue to step up, respond, and work to recover from more frequent and more

dangerous fires, it is imperative that the Federal Government has the flexibility to adequately support them.

These two bills represent common-sense steps forward to meet the current crisis facing the Western United States and to better support initial suppression efforts and postfire risk reduction.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 650—RECOGNIZING MAY 28 AS “WORLD HUNGER DAY”, THAT THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932-1933, KNOWN AS THE HOLODOMOR, SHOULD SERVE AS A REMINDER OF REPRESSIVE SOVIET POLICIES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE, AND THAT VLADIMIR PUTIN’S ILLEGAL WAR AGAINST UKRAINE HAS DIMINISHED UKRAINE’S AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND THREATENS TO EXACERBATE THE PROBLEMS OF GLOBAL HUNGER ON WORLD HUNGER DAY

Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. Portman, Mr. Durbin, and Mr. Van Hollen) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 650

Whereas Ukraine is a major global exporter of agricultural products critical to global food supplies, including wheat, corn, barley, and sunflower;

Whereas Ukrainian wheat output has decreased by 34 percent, and corn, barley, and other grain output has decreased by more than 50 percent in the past year as a result of Russia’s war against Ukraine;

Whereas Russia’s illegal occupation of the Crimean peninsula and Ukrainian Black Sea ports of Mariupol and Kherson, its assault on Odessa, its use of naval mines in the Black Sea and land mines in Ukraine’s agricultural areas, and the destruction of Ukrainian export terminals and transportation infrastructure have severely constrained Ukraine’s ability to export grain;

Whereas the number of people around the world facing acute food insecurity greatly increased from 135,000,000 in 2019, to 193,000,000 in 2021, nearly 40,000,000 people experienced emergency levels of acute food insecurity (just one step away from famine) in 2021, and the number of people experiencing such food insecurity is projected to increase in 2022;

Whereas the effects of Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine are expected to increase global grain prices and disproportionately impact low- and middle-income countries in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa who are dependent on imported Ukrainian wheat;

Whereas the totality of these actions by Russia represents an intentional and concerted effort to attack the Ukrainian agricultural sector resembling the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, which was caused by the former Soviet Union;

Whereas, Senate Resolution 435, which was passed by the Senate on October 3, 2018, commemorated the 85th anniversary of the Holodomor and recognized the Soviet Union’s role in perpetrating this genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas 2022-2023 marks the 90th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, which is also known as the Holodomor;

Whereas, in 1932 and 1933, millions of Ukrainian people perished at the will of the totalitarian Stalinist government of the former Soviet Union, which perpetrated a premeditated famine in Ukraine in an effort to break the nation’s resistance to collectivization and communist occupation;

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women, and children by a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy the nationally conscious movement for independence;

Whereas Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the manmade starvation and to prevent the delivery of any international food aid that would provide relief to the starving;

Whereas numerous scholars worldwide have worked to uncover the scale of the famine, including Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns who visited Ukraine in 1932, and was told that there was no grain “because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy”, while Joseph Stalin simultaneously denied food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of Ukraine’s rural population perished or were forced into exile due to the induced starvation and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were refuted for their courage in depicting and reporting on the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote “[The peasants] will tell you that many have already died of famine, and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the Government and hundreds of thousands exiled. . .”;

Whereas title V of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-180; 99 Stat. 1157), which was enacted on December 13, 1985, established the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to “conduct a study of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of the famine and provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role” in it;

Whereas, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents became available that confirmed the deliberate and premeditated deadly nature of the famine and that exposed the atrocities committed by the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas Raphael Lemkin, who devoted his life to the development of legal concepts and norms for containing mass atrocities and whose tireless advocacy swayed the United Nations in 1948 to adopt the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, authored an essay in 1953 entitled “Soviet Genocide in the Ukraine”, which highlighted the “classic example of Soviet genocide” characterizing it “not simply a case of mass murder. It is a case of genocide, of destruction, not of individuals only, but of a culture and a nation”;

Whereas Ukraine’s law Number 376-V, “Law of Ukraine on the Starvation in Ukraine of 1932-1933”, which was enacted on November 28, 2006, gave official recognition to the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law Public Law 109-340, which authorized the Government of

Ukraine “to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932-1933”, and the Holodomor Memorial was officially dedicated in November 2015;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine and the Ukrainian communities in the United States and worldwide continue their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the 1932-1933 tragedy; and

Whereas victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 will be commemorated by Ukrainian communities around the globe and in Ukraine through November 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin’s illegal war in Ukraine, and his weaponization of hunger, which has increased global food prices and food insecurity in the world;

(2) calls upon Vladimir Putin and the Russian Armed Forces to immediately cease their blockade of Ukraine’s Black Sea ports to allow all Ukrainian food exports to resume;

(3) calls attention to the impending global food crisis by observing May 28, 2022 as “World Hunger Day”;

(4) solemnly remembers the 90th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, and extends its deepest sympathies to the victims, survivors, and families of this tragedy;

(5) condemns the systematic violations of human rights, including the freedom of self-determination and freedom of speech of the Ukrainian people by the Government of the Soviet Union;

(6) recognizes the findings of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, as submitted to Congress on April 22, 1988, including that “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against the Ukrainians in 1932-1933”;

(7) encourages dissemination of information regarding the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of this manmade tragedy; and

(8) supports the continuing efforts of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves against Russian aggression, to work toward ensuring democratic principles, a free economy, and full respect for human rights in order to enable Ukraine to achieve its full potential in accord with the desires of the Ukrainian people and to deepen the partnership between Ukraine, the United States, and all democratic nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 651—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 3, 2022, AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY” AND JUNE 2022 AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. Durbin (for himself, Ms. Duckworth, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Booker, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Reed, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Casey, Mr. Markey, Mr. Luján, and Ms. Baldwin) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 651

Whereas, each year in the United States, more than—

(1) 38,500 individuals are killed and 85,000 individuals are wounded by gunfire;

(2) 15,000 individuals are killed in homicides involving guns;

(3) 23,000 individuals die by suicide using a gun; and

(4) 490 individuals are killed in unintentional shootings;